[NUMB. CVL.] [illegible] [AUGUST 5, 1788]

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, August 5, 1788. [Vol. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office near the Ferry.*

James M'Kay, Bluedyer,

INFORMS the public that he follows the Blue-dying buſineſs in the town of Waſhington. Any perſon in or near Pittſburgh, wanting yarn dyed, by leaving it at Mr. David Watſon's, Tanner, ſhall have it regularly returned in the ſpace of one month from the time he receives it. July 14, 1788.

Juſt Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe to Baltimore and George Town, and now opening at Pittſburgh, a Large and General Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and WEST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, by

Elliot, Williams,

And COMPANY,

At their Store the corner of Front and Ferry Streets, lately occupied by Mr Devereux Smith.

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, and CUTLERY.

BLUE, green, olive, claret, mixed, drab 7-8 duffils
Blue, green, ſcarlet, claret, brown, bottle-green, mixed, drab, 6-4 broad cloths
Womens ſcarlet cardinals
Blue, green, pink, drab, and brown cambletS
Blue, yellow, green, pink brown and white calimancoes
Blue, green, brown drab and white ſhalloons
Blue, green, crimſon and pink moreens
Blue, green, brown and drab antaloons
Pink, green, blue and drab joans ſpinning.
Joans and ſuſtians of different qualities
Nankeens
Corduroys, velvets and velverets of different kinds.
Buff ſattinet
Cotton ribbed do.
Chintzes, calicoes and printed linens of all widths and prices
Yard and 7-8 iriſh linens
Ruſſia ſheetings
German oznabrigs and ticklenburghs
Bandanoe, Barcelona, black and figured ſilk linen and cotton handkerchiefs of all ſizes
Muſlin, lawn, and kenting do.
Silk, thread, cotton, and worſted mens and womens hoſe
Mantuas, ſattins, pelongs and perſians
Black and white flowered, figured and plain gauze
Figured and plain muſlin
Book and jaconet muſlin
Humhums
Plain and ſprigged lawns
Flowered and needle worked lawn aprons
Coverlids
Blankets of all kinds and qualities
Black, white, ſilk and thread lace
Silk and hair twiſt
Sewing ſilk of different kinds.
White and colrd. thread
Robbin
Tully and lettered gartering
Quality binding
Check of all kinds
Mens fine and coarſe hats
Childreos do.
Womens beaver. Dunſtable & Leghorn hats of the neweſt faſhion
Mens & womens ſilk thread & leather gloves & mitts
Womens ſtuff & leather ſhoes
Mens boots & ſhoes
Childrens ſhoes
Elegant fans
Umbrellas
Double gilt coat & waiſtcoat buttons
Baſket, mohair & metal buttons
Leather, braſs & japanned ink pots
Sealing wax & wafers
Writing paper & quill's
Powder bags and puffs
Hair powder and pomatum
Shaving boxes & bruſhes
Dreſſing & looking glaſſes
Barbers dreſſing combs
Ivory & ridding do.
Womens crooked do.
Tooth bruſhes
Clothes do.
Sweeping do.
Shoe & buckle do.
Black ball
Oſtrich feathers
Fox tail do.
Curry combs & bruſhes
Snuff in bottles
Playing cards
Wool & cotton cards
Cotton in bags
Tumblers & wine glaſſes
Carpenters & ſhoemakers tools well aſſorted
Caſtings of all kinds well aſſorted
Knives & forks
Deſert do.
Carving do.
Butchers do.
Pen do.
Pocket do.
Womens & taylors ſciſſars & ſhears
Ditto thimbles
Razors with ſtrops complete
Pinchbeck, braſs & plated ſhoe & knee buckles
Stock & hat do.
Cork ſcrews
Gimblets of all ſizes
Plated and ſteel ſpurs
Sawmill, croſs cut and whip ſaws
Steel plated and common hand do.
Surveyors compaſſes
Smoothing irons
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Hair pins
Aſſorted watch chains & ſeals
Hooks and eyes
White Chapel needles
Needles and pins
Knitting needles
Braſs curtain rings
Spectacles
Money ſcales
Scythes and ſickles
Frying pans
Gridirons
Saddles and bridles
Stirrup irons
Locks and hinges of all kinds
Braſs cocks
Jews harps
Pewter diſhes, plates, baſons and mugs of different ſizes
Tin kettles
Tea cups and ſaucers
Crowley's ſteel
Bar iron
Nails of all kinds
Gunpowder, ſhot and bar lead
Flints

GROCERIES.

Beſt hyſon tea
Souchong and bohea do.
Coffee
Chocolate
Loaf Sugar
Muſcovado do.
Molaſſes
Pepper
Alſpice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Mace
Cloves
Almonds
Raiſins
Prunes
Figs
Madder
Red wood
Caſtile ſoap
Madeira, Claret, Port, and Lisbon wines
Jamaica ſpirits
Weſt India rum
Shrub and
Porter.

They will receive in payment for any of the above articles, caſh, ginſeng, peltry, bacon, beef, cattle on foot, whiſkey, flour, butter, cheeſe, tallow, candlewick, hard ſoap, and vinegar. They flatter themſelves they will merit the attendon of the public by ſelling their goods cheap, and keeping a well aſſorted Store.

Pittſburgh, July 18, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at the next Orphans Court at Greenſburgh, a Tract of LAND, containing two hundred and ſixty four acres, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Armſtrong townſhip, on a branch of Black Lick creek, adjoining lands of Thomas M'Crea and John Welſh: the above has been ſurveyed and returned. Taken in execution as the property of William Graham and David Shearer, at the ſuit of William Perry, eſquire, and to be ſold by

JOHN GIBSON, Coroner.

Weſtmoreland county, July 15, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers with pleaſure again preſent to the public the Pittſburgh Gazette, in its large ſize; being diſappointed in receiving paper, they were obliged to reduce its ſize, which they now intend to make up, by giving ſome papers extraordinary to cloſe the ſecond year. They flatter themſelves that thoſe who are in arrears for papers, will ſee the neceſſity of diſcharging ſpeedily their reſpective balances, which will enable them to carry on their buſineſs with credit to themſelves, and ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers.

A regular poſt being now eſtabliſhed between the city of Philadelphia and this place, it will be in their power to give to the public every tranſaction of importance which may happen in Europe, and inform them of every occurrence worthy of remark which may take place in any of the United States, together with the intelligence this Weſtern Country affords, will, they hope, make the Pittſburgh Gazette worthy the attention of every independent citizen on this ſide the Alleghany Mountais.

JOHN SCULL
JOHN BOYD.

Weſtmoreland county, Roſtraver townſhip, July 11, 1788.

WHereas my wife Catharine Kennedy, has been theſe two years and better ſtriving to take away my character, and that of ſome of my neighbours falſely and maliciouſly, and will not live in peace and her duty with me, and has ſued me for a ſeparate maintainance, and has entered into law without my knowledge or advice, and greatly againſt my intereſt, by which means ſhe is likely to deſtroy both her own living and mine, and is daily ſtriving to enter into new ſuits of law. I therefore take this method to forwarn all perſons whatever, not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN KENNEDY, Senior.

ISRAEL ISRAEL,

At the Croſs-Keys, corner of Third and Cheſnut Streets, Philadelphia,

ACQUAINTS the public in general, that he has rented a large ſtable in Dock-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of extending his buſineſs, and is in hopes to meet with encouragement, as he is determined to keep the beſt of hay, and accommodate travellers at the very loweſt rates. For the information of all that chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, he acquaints them that horſes are taken in at 50s. per month, 15s. per week, 1/6 per night for hay, 2d per quart for oats. All horſes by the month or week to have 6 quarts of oats per day. Every other charge in the houſe as reaſonable as poſſible.

So ſoon as one hundred ſubſcribers can be procured,

A Circulating Library,

Will be opened in the town of Pittſburg: The following are the terms:

1ſt. THIS Library will conſiſt of five hundred well choſen books catalogues of which will be given to each ſubſcriber, gratis.

2nd. Every ſubſcriber to pay the ſum of twenty ſhillings per annum, in ſpecie, one half at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the expiration of ſix months.

3d. No ſubſcriber to keep any book longer than fifteen days, nor to take out more than two books at a time, except where ſubſcribers dwell at a diſtance, in which caſe a ſufficient allowance will be made.

4th. In caſe any book is returned abuſed the perſon ſo returning it to pay for whatever damage it may have ſuſtained.

5th. The proprietor engages to furniſh to the ſubſcribers all the new publications of America, the different Magazines, Muſeums, &c. throughout the continent, and all the political or other pamphlets, publiſhed in, or intereſting to, the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Thoſe who wiſh to become ſubſcribers are requeſted immediately to ſend in their names to the ſubſcriber at the printing office.

John Boyd.

Pittſburg, July 24, 1788.

On WOMAN.

ERE Eve was made----the father of mankind,
Survey'd his Eden with a penſive mi
With wand'ring ſteps the beauteous pla
And with ſad heart his lonely ſtate d
Though all combin'd to entertain
And fruits delicious did the ta
Tho' trees and flowers with
And all luxuriant nature
He was alone, which
Nor could till WOM

Then rapture fill'd
And Eden now a

Woman ſtill ſu

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To the Honorable the Convention of the State of New-York.

[Concluded from our laſt.]

THE articles of the new conſtitution relating to the regulation of elections has been very much miſconceived. Permit me to aſk your attention to a ſhort examination of it. The 4th ſection of it will be found to relate merely to the mode of conducting the elections, the other parts of the conſtitution fixing the eſſential points which are neceſſary to the preſervation of liberty. They ſtand thus.

1ſt. The members of the houſe of repreſentatives are to be choſen every ſecond year.--and the members of the ſenate every ſixth year.--The are the fixed terms of exiſtence of the two branches.

When the 4th ſection gives the legiſlature of each ſtate the power of preſcribing, in the firſt inſtance, the time of holding thoſe elections, we cannot on reflection ſuppoſe it was meant to give to each of them the power of altering the conſtitution in ſo important a matter as the alteration of the legiſlature. No, it was merely the time of day or the month in which ſuch an election ſhould be held that was meant to be ſubmitted to them. The frequency of elections is better guarded. Two ſeaſons the convention well knew were neceſſary to be attended to in this agricultural country. The time of ſeeding and the time of harveſt. Theſe vary in the different ſtates. Rice is planted and cut in Carolina in months different from thoſe of ſeed time and harveſt in New-York. Therefore a general day could not be fixed in the conſtitution, but was left to the legiſlatures. Yet a danger was poſſible and evident. Another Rhode-Iſland might ſtart up amongſt us, and regardleſs of the preſervation of the union might omit to preſcribe either time, place or manner of holding elections, by which our confederacy might be deſtroyed by the ſmalleſt members. Congreſs therefore were veſted alſo with the power juſt given to the legiſlatures, that is, the power of preſcribing merely the circumſtances under which elections ſhall be holden, not the qualifications of the electors, nor thoſe of the elected, nor the duration of the ſenate, nor the duration of the repreſentatives. Theſe are preſcribed by the conſtitution, unalterably by Congreſs, though the ſtate legiſlatures can each of them fix the qualifications of the electors of repreſentatives within their juriſdiction, and three-fourths of the ſtate legiſlatures or conventions can alter theſe and every other article relating to the elections of the federal repreſentatives, ſenate, preſident, and all other officers of the general government. But let us proceed to the other eſſential points relating to elections which Congreſs cannot alter

2dly. A repreſentative muſt be 25, a ſenator muſt be 30, and a preſident muſt be 35 years.

3dly. The repreſentatives and ſenators muſt be citizens of the ſtates that ſend them---the ſenators muſt have been American citizens nine years, and the preſident muſt be now a citizen of ſome one ſtate or a native born citizen hereafter.

4thly. None can elect ſenators or repreſentatives but in the ſeveral ſtate,

5thly. The day of the electors of the preſident giving their votes muſt be the ſame throughout the union.

6thly. Each ſtate has the excluſive power of fixing the qualifications of the electors of the federal repreſentatives within their reſpective territory and juriſdiction.

7thly. The ſtate legiſlators have the excluſive right of electing the federal ſenators.

Thoſe ſeven important articles relating to the federal elections are fixed by the conſtitution, and not alterable by Congreſs. On conſidering the remarks made on the power of preſcribing the time of holding elections, and applying them in the ſame way to the other two points, it will be found that the 4th ſection was neceſſary to the preſervation of the union; that it will be uſeful when invaſions or inſurrections prevent the ſitting of the ſtate legiſlatures, or when a ſeceſſion in any ſtate legiſlature ſhall prevent a quorum from being obtainable. After providing for the qualification of the electors and the [illegible]ed, and the duration of the legiſlature, there [illegible] danger in leaving the time of day or year, [illegible] here government will be undiſturbed, [illegible] Ballot or viva voce to be fixed, and [illegible] and place, by the federal govern[illegible] of the late war the legiſlatures of [illegible]ſylvania ordered elections for [illegible] counties to be held in other [illegible]y two diſtricts of the coun[illegible] the city (which is a ſe[illegible]ght) for the purpoſe of [illegible] people of thoſe two diſ[illegible]n of the fourth ſection, [illegible]imited by the other im[illegible]portant and unalterable proviſions of the conſtitution relating to elections, you will perceive, it is hoped, that the power given by that article is too ſmall to affect the liberties of the people, and that it will prevent many ſerious inconveniences and evils.

It is aſked by a writer of your ſtate, who chuſes to call himſelf a Plebian, in a free and equal government, which rejects every prepoſterous diſtinction of blood or titles--it is aſked, I ſay, by this writer, what is the condition of our country? What is there in it diſagreeable or alarming? Permit me to tell you. A ſingle fact ought to fix our public credit in foreign countries--that to far from paying the principal or intereſt of money advanced in the hour of need and diſtreſs to purchaſe the means of eſtabliſhing the independency of the United States, we have borrowed money to pay the intereſt--a greater proof of either inability or diſinclination, a ſtronger perſuaſion not to truſt us more, cannot be given--this loan to pay the intereſt unhappily is upon intereſt alſo. The canker worm of intereſt upon intereſt is eating up the produce of our fields, and even the lands we cultivate. This, in regard to foreign credit, is the condition of our country. But let us look at home for ſome more pleaſing facts. Tho' foreign powers do not receive their intereſt, what is the ſituation of private foreigners, who have placed their monies in our funds? They have thouſands and tens of thouſands in certificates, on ſome of which near half the amount of the original loan is due for intereſt. Ye friendly foreigners, who have given us your monies in the hour of our diſtreſs, have patience with us, till complicated evils ſhall teach us to ſeek the bleſſings of government, and we will pay you all. Though we do not render juſtice to our powerful ſupporters and allies, nor to their friendly ſubjects, do we give to our own citizens their due? Some of the ſtates are paying a part of their arrears of intereſt in paper currencies, depreciated from ſeven and an half to eighty per cent. The intereſt on others is paid in facilities or indents, worth but four ſhillings in the pound, and the remainder receive no intereſt at all. The medium value of certificates of public debts, computing it upon the principal and intereſt does not exceed 20 per cent. or one dollar for five. This then, in regard to public credit at home, is the condition of our country. But how ſtands private faith, and the obligations of contracts? Aſk your merchants and other citizens, who have monies due in New-Jerſey, the three ſouthern ſtates, and Rhode-Iſland. In Jerſey and North-Carolina they can compel payment of their debts, but muſt receive a paper money, depreciated 25 per cent. In South-Carolina an inſtalment law prevents them from receiving more than one third of their demand, and that in a paper currency, worth no more than 16 or 17 ſhillings in the pound. In Georgia and Rhode-Iſland they have a paper lawful tender, depreciated four fifths. This then is the condition of our country, in regard to private buſineſs, to the utter ſubverſion of common honeſty, and the rights of property. 'Tis a poſture of affairs that would corrupt the angels of light, and the friends of virtue, and our country muſt ſhudder at the conſequences of theſe alarming facts. How recent was the inſurrection under Daniel Shays, and how much more recent was the buſineſs of the Geneſee country, within your own territory and juriſdiction. 'Tis a caſe of delicacy, but it will ſerve to explain the preſent condition of America, if you develope that matter completely, and ſatisfy yourſelves of the true reaſons why Maſſachuſetts ſold ſo cheaply and haſtily to one company their extenſive and valuable grant. But I ſhall ceaſe to lead your attention to obvious facts, which unhappily wants neither the feeble aid of my pen, nor thoſe "powers of rhetoric," the Plebian ſpeaks of, to prove our ſituation moſt painful and alarming.

The conſequences to your ſtate, which may follow the rejection of the propoſed conſtitution, ſhould certainly engage a great ſhare of your deliberations. In the event of nine ſtates adopting, Jerſey and Connecticut will no longer receive their ſupplies through you, nor ſend their produce to your market for ſale, for you will then be on the footing of foreigners. This muſt enable both theſe ſtates to make commercial eſtabliſhments of their own, more reſpectable than they ever can be if you continue in the American union. 'Tis evident that ſo far as they ſucceed it muſt be entirely at the expence of your trade, eſpecially Jerſey, which has at preſent none of her own. In your capital are many foreign merchants, whoſe object is the trade of the United States, and not that of New-York only. Theſe gentlemen, with many of your native merchants, will find it impoſſible to contend with the embarraſſments that muſt enſue, ſhould New-York become a foreign port. The manufactures of your ſtate will ſuffer equally with your commerce, in the event of your ceaſing to be a part of the union. All your articles, greater impoſts on particulars, and prohibitions of others, which will unqueſtionably take place. Your farmers will be ſtill more deeply injured in the ſale of their produce, ſhould your ſtate unhappily place herſelf upon the footing of foreign countries. The amount of the injury to them may be eaſily aſcertained, by examining how much iron, flour, biſcuit, indian corn, hams, lard, butter, &c. and other produce of their farms, are exported to the eaſtern and ſouthern ſtates. Theſe things will be moſt ſeriouſly felt throughout your whole commonwealth, but to the iſlands of New-York, Long-Iſland and Staten-Iſland they will be almoſt ruinous. Theſe three diſtricts muſt act together, they are peculiarly placed by nature. Should they fear the ruin of their commerce and manufactures, and the foreign duty on ſuch of their produce as they may ſend to the ports of the new union, ſhould theſe conſiderations induce the honeſt opponents of the conſtitution among them to adhere to the new confederacy, what can prevent their ſeceſſion? If Staten-Iſland were to aſſociate herſelf with New Jerſey, to which nature has almoſt joined her, and the iſlands of New York and Long Iſland with Connecticut, thoſe two reſpectable ſtates, and the new union itſelf, would be bound to defend them. They would be at peace till attacked by you, and before your people would commence any hoſtile proceedings, they would conſider well the enormous expence of an offenſive war, they would remember the dangers to which an invading army is ſubjected, and they would not be unmindful of the inequality of the force with which your diſmembered ſtate would have to contend. Vermont too, ſeizing the opportunity, might at once effect her ſeparation from you, and maintain her independency. New-York and the former union have for certain reaſons thought fit to overlook her ſuppreſſion of your authority.--There can be little doubt but thoſe reaſons, ſtrengthened by her connexion with the new union and the ſeceſſion of your three iſlands, would ſecure the peaceful independency of thoſe four valuable diſtricts.

In ſuch a ſtate of matters, what would be the depreciation of your public ſecurities, what the depreciation of your paper medium, what the conſequent diſcontents among your own people, and what the injuries to commerce by a fluctuating and wounded currency?

Suppoſe for a moment the city and county of New-York to have ſeparated themſelves from your government. Both banks of the Hudſon would then belong to the new confederacy. The deſtruction of your foreign trade muſt be the inevitable conſequence, for a heavy toll muſt be laid on every ſhip that ſhould paſs between the iſland of New York and the county of Bergen, or a total prohibition might prevent their paſſing at all.

To complete your difficulties, internal diſcord would rend the boſom of your ſtate. Without derogating from the wealth, character or abilities of the gentlemen who oppoſe the conſtitution, you will readily admit that there is a very numerous, intelligent and reſpectable part of every county in your ſtate attached to the union, and friendly to the propoſed government. Between theſe and the oppoſing intereſt there would be a never ceaſing and ruinous contention.

Though the United States are not now, nor are not, as we conceive, intended to be under a general government, competent to internal purpoſes, yet we are ſo far one people, that all general and national maxims apply forcibly and properly to our ſituation. Among them is one dear to the friends of liberty, that the voice of the people is the voice of God. If we review the treatment the propoſed conſtitution has received from other conventions, we ſhall find that, inſtead of half, nearly two-thirds of the ſtates have already adopted it, and that they contain not only a majority, but two-thirds of the free people of the union. Virginia too will certainly ratify it. An adoption by your ſtate now may therefore be conſidered as an acquieſcence in the ſenſe of the majority of the nation, of which we form a part--the great law of Republican governments.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 27.

IT is ſaid that a French frigate in [illegible] 14. chaſed and brought to ſeveral [illegible] ſhips; from one ſhe proceeded to another, and ſeemed to be in wait to execute ſome important object. We do not yet diſcover whether this French veſſel has actually taken any of our ſhips, but ſhe certainly alarmed ſeveral by her exertions of [illegible]

To the Honorable the Convention of the State of New-York.

[Concluded from our laſt.]

THE article of the new conſtitution relating to the regulation of elections has been very much miſconceived. Permit me to aſk your attention to a ſhort examination of it. The 4th ſection at firſt ſight relates merely to the mode of conducting elections, the other parts of the conſtitution fixing the eſſential points which are neceſſary to the preſervation of liberty. They ſtand thus.

1ſt. The members of the houſe of repreſentatives are to be choſen every ſecond year. The members of the ſenate every fifth year. Theſe are the eſtabliſhed terms of exiſtence of the two branches.

When the 4th ſection gives the legiſlature of each ſtate the power of preſcribing, in the firſt inſtance, the time of holding thoſe elections, we come to reflection ſuppoſe it was meant to give to each of them the power of altering the conſtitution in ſo important a matter as the alteration of the legiſlature. No, it was merely the time of day or the month in which ſuch an election ſhould be held that was meant to be ſubmitted to them. The frequency of elections is better guarded. Two ſeaſons the convention well knew were neceſſary to be attended to in this agricultural country. The time of ſeeding and the time of harveſt. Theſe vary in the different ſtates. Rice is planted and cut in Carolina in months different from thoſe of ſeed time and harveſt in New-York. Therefore a general day could not be fixed in the conſtitution, but was left to the legiſlatures. Yet a danger was poſſible and evident. Another Rhode-Iſland might ſtart up amongſt us, and regardleſs of the preſervation of the union might omit to preſcribe either time, place or manner of holding elections, by which our confederacy might be deſtroyed by the ſmalleſt members. Congreſs therefore were veſted alſo with the power juſt given to the legiſlatures, that is, the power of preſcribing merely the circumſtances under which elections ſhall be holden, not the qualifications of the electors, nor thoſe of the elected, nor the duration of the ſenate, nor the duration of the repreſentatives. Theſe are preſcribed by the conſtitution, unalterably by Congreſs, though the ſtate legiſlatures can each of them fix the qualifications of the electors of repreſentatives within their juriſdiction, and three-fourths of the ſtate legiſlatures or conventions can alter theſe and every other article relating to the elections of the federal repreſentatives, ſenate, preſident, and all other officers of the general government. But let us proceed to the other eſſential points relating to elections which Congreſs cannot alter

2dly. A repreſentative muſt be 25, a ſenator muſt be 30, and a preſident muſt be 35 years.

3dly. The repreſentatives and ſenators muſt be citizens of the ſtates that ſend them—the ſenators muſt have been American citizens nine years, and the preſident muſt be now a citizen of ſome one ſtate or a natural born citizen hereafter.

4thly. None can elect ſenators or repreſentatives but in their own ſtate,

5thly. The day of the electors of the preſident giving their votes muſt be the ſame throughout the union.

6thly. Each ſtate has the excluſive power of fixing the qualifications of the electors of the federal repreſentatives within their reſpective territory and juriſdiction.

7thly. The ſtate legiſlators have the excluſive right of electing the federal ſenators.

Thoſe ſeven important articles relating to the federal elections are fixed by the conſtitution, and not alterable by Congreſs. On conſidering the remarks made on the power of preſcribing the time of holding the elections, and applying them in the ſame way to the other two points, it will be found that the 4th ſection was neceſſary to the preſervation of the union; that it will be uſeful when inſurrections prevent the ſitting of the ſtate legiſlatures, or when a ſeceſſion in any ſtate legiſlature ſhall prevent a quorum from being obtainable. After providing for the qualification of the electors and the [illegible], and the duration of the legiſlature, there [illegible] no danger in leaving the time of day or year, [illegible] where government will be undiſturbed, [illegible] ballot or viva voce to be fixed, and [illegible] and place, by the federal govern[illegible] of the late war the legiſlatures of [illegible]ſylvania ordered elections for [illegible] counties to be held in other [illegible]y two diſtricts of the coun[illegible] the city (which is a ſe[illegible]ate) for the purpoſe of [illegible] people of thoſe two diſ[illegible]n of the fourth ſection, [illegible]imited by the other im-portant and unalterable proviſions of the conſtitution relating to elections, you will perceive, it is hoped, that the power given by that article is too ſmall to affect the liberties of the people, and that it will prevent many ſerious inconveniences and evils.

It is aſked by a writer of your ſtate, who chuſes to call himſelf a Plebian, in a free and equal government, which rejects every prepoſterous diſtinction of blood or titles—it is aſked, I ſay, by this writer, what is the condition of our country? What is there in it diſagreeable or alarming? Permit me to tell you. A ſingle fact ought to fix our public credit in foreign countries—that ſo far from paying the principal or intereſt of money advanced in the hour of need and diſtreſs to purchaſe the means of eſtabliſhing the independency of the United States, we have borrowed money to pay the intereſt—a greater proof of either inability or diſinclination, a ſtronger perſuaſion not to truſt us more, cannot be given—this loan to pay the intereſt unhappily is upon intereſt alſo. The canker worm of intereſt upon intereſt is eating up the produce of our fields, and even the lands we cultivate. This, in regard to foreign credit, is the condition of our country. But let us look at home for ſome more pleaſing facts. Tho' foreign powers do not receive their intereſt, what is the ſituation of private foreigners, who have placed their monies in our funds? They have thouſands and tens of thouſands in certificates, on ſome of which near half the amount of the original loan is due for intereſt. Ye friendly foreigners, who have given us your monies in the hour of our diſtreſs, have patience with us, 'till complicated evils ſhall teach us to ſeek the bleſſings of government, and we will pay you all. Though we do not render juſtice to our powerful ſupporters and allies, nor to their friendly ſubjects, do we give to our own citizens their due? Some of the ſtates are paying a part of their arrears of intereſt in paper currencies, depreciated from ſeven and an half to eighty per cent. The intereſt on others is paid in facilities or indents, worth but four ſhillings in the pound, and the remainder receive no intereſt at all. The medium value of certificates of public debts, computing it upon the principal and intereſt does not exceed 20 per cent. or one dollar for five. This then, in regard to public credit at home, is the condition of our country. But how ſtands private faith, and the obligations of contracts? Aſk your merchants and other citizens, who have monies due in New-Jerſey, the three ſouthern ſtates, and Rhode-Iſland. In Jerſey and North-Carolina they can compel payment of their debts, but muſt receive a paper money, depreciated 25 per cent. In South-Carolina an inſtalment law prevents them from receiving more than one third of their demand, and that in a paper currency, worth no more than 16 or 17 ſhillings in the pound. In Georgia and Rhode-Iſland they have a paper lawful tender, depreciated four fifths. This then is the condition of our country, in regard to private buſineſs, to the utter ſubverſion of common honeſty, and the rights of property. 'Tis a poſture of affairs that would corrupt the angels of light, and the friends of virtue, and our country muſt ſhudder at the conſequences of theſe alarming facts. How recent was the inſurrection under Daniel Shays, and how much more recent was the buſineſs of the Geneſee country, within your own territory and juriſdiction. 'Tis a caſe of delicacy, but it will ſerve to explain the preſent condition of America, if you develope that matter completely, and ſatisfy yourſelves of the true reaſons why Maſſachuſetts ſold ſo cheaply and haſtily to one company their extenſive and valuable grant. But I ſhall ceaſe to lead your attention to obvious facts, which unhappily wants neither the feeble aid of my pen, nor thoſe "powers of rhetoric," the Plebian ſpeaks of, to prove our ſituation moſt painful and alarming.

The conſequences to your ſtate, which may follow the rejection of the propoſed conſtitution, ſhould certainly engage a great ſhare of your deliberations. In the event of nine ſtates adopting, Jerſey and Connecticut will no longer receive their ſupplies through you, nor ſend their produce to your market for ſale, for you will then be on the footing of foreigners. This muſt enable both thoſe ſtates to make commercial eſtabliſhments of their own, more reſpectable than they ever can be if you continue in the American union. 'Tis evident that ſo far as they ſucceed it muſt be entirely at the expence of your trade, eſpecially Jerſey, which has at preſent none of her own. In your capital are many foreign merchants, whoſe object is the trade of the United States, and not that of New-York only. Theſe gentlemen, with many of your native merchants, will find it impoſſible to contend with the embarraſſments that muſt enſue, ſhould New-York become a foreign port. The manufacturers of your ſtate will ſuffer equally with your commerce, in the event of your ceaſing to be a part of the union. All your articles, greater impoſts on [illegible] prohibitions of others, which will [illegible] take place. Your farmers will be [illegible] injured in the ſale of their produce, [illegible] unhappily place herſelf upon the footing [illegible] countries. The amount of the injury [illegible] be eaſily aſcertained, by examining [illegible] flour, biſcuit, indian corn, hams, [illegible] &c. and other produce of their farms, [illegible] to the eaſtern and ſouthern ſtates. [illegible] will be moſt ſeriouſly felt throughout your [illegible] monwealth, but to the iſlands of New-[illegible] Iſland and Staten Iſland they will be [illegible] Theſe three diſtricts muſt act together, [illegible] peculiarly placed by nature. Should they fear the ruin of their commerce and manufactures, and the foreign duty on ſuch of their produce as they may ſend to the ports of the new union, ſhould theſe conſiderations induce the honeſt opponents of the conſtitution among them to adhere to the new confederacy, what can prevent their ſeceſſion? If Staten-Iſland were to aſſociate herſelf with New Jerſey, to which nature has almoſt joined her, and the iſlands of New York and Long Iſland with Connecticut, theſe two reſpectable ſtates, and the new union itſelf, would be bound to defend them. They would be at peace 'till attacked by you, and before your people would commence any hoſtile proceedings, they would conſider well the enormous expence of an offenſive war, they would remember the dangers to which an inveding army is ſubjected, and they would not be unmindful of the inequality of the force with which your diſmembered ſtate would have to contend. Vermont too, ſeizing the opportunity, might at once effect her ſeparation from you, and maintain her independency. New-York and the former union have for certain reaſons thought fit to overlook her ſuppreſſion of your authority.—There can be little doubt but theſe reaſons, ſtrengthened by her connexion with the new union and the ſeceſſion of your three iſlands, would ſecure the peaceful independency of thoſe four valuable diſtricts.

In ſuch a ſtate of matters, what would be the depreciation of your public ſecurities, what the depreciation of your paper medium, what the conſequent diſcontents among your own people, and what the injuries to commerce by a fluctuating and wounded currency?

Suppoſe for a moment the city and county of New-York to have ſeparated themſelves from your government. Both banks of the Hudſon would then belong to the new confederacy. The deſtruction of your foreign trade muſt be the inevitable conſequence, for a heavy toll muſt be laid on every ſhip that ſhould paſs between the iſland of New York and the county of Bergen, or a total prohibition might prevent their paſſing at all.

To complete your difficulties, internal diſcord would rend the boſom of your ſtate. Without derogating from the wealth, character or abilities of the gentlemen who oppoſe the conſtitution, you will readily admit that there is a very numerous, intelligent and reſpectable part of every county in your ſtate attached to the union, and friendly to the propoſed government. Between theſe and the oppoſing intereſt there would be a never ceaſing and ruinous contention.

Though the United States are not now, nor are not, as we conceive, intended to be under a general government, competent to internal purpoſes, yet were ſo far one people, that all general and national maxims apply forcibly and properly to our ſituation. Among them is one dear to the friends of liberty, that the voice of the people is the voice of God. If we review the treatment the propoſed conſtitution has received from other conventions, we ſhall find that, inſtead of half, nearly two-thirds of the ſtates have already adopted it, and that theſe contain not only a majority, but two-thirds of the free people of the union. Virginia too will certainly ratify it. An adoption by your ſtate now may therefore be conſidered as an acquieſcence in the ſenſe of the majority of the nation, of which we form a part—the great law of Republican governments.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, A[illegible]

IT is ſaid that a French frigate [illegible] 14. chaſed and brought to ſeveral [illegible] ſhip; from one ſhe proceeded to another, [illegible] to be in wait to execute ſome important [illegible] We do not yet diſcover whether this French [illegible] has actually taken any of our ſhips, but [illegible] alarmed ſeveral by her appearance of [illegible]

It is now under the contemplation of government we are well informed, to repeal or regulate the penal statutes of this country still in force against the Catholics, in order to restore them from alienation, and give them the rights and privileges of freeborn Englishmen, in conformity to what has been done, and is still doing, through Europe, in favor of general toleration.

The prince de Talmont, the young marquis de Duras, two sons of the marquis de Bouille, with some other French, Spanish and English officers, who presented themselves, and made the emperor a tender of their services against the Turks, have had the mortification of being indiscriminately rejected; his majesty having declared his resolution of admitting no volunteers to serve in his army.

By a gentleman just arrived from Leipsic, we are informed, that a revolution had happened in Russia and that the emperor was dethroned.

Orders have been given by the French minister at war, for the immediate formation of three camps to consist of twenty thousand men each. This is from Paris and may be relied on.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, July 14.

Sunday arrived captain Williams, in the schooner Polly, in 17 days from St. Eustatia: he informs, that 1000 troops arrived at Barbadoes from England the close of May, and that 2000 more were then expected: that they were in daily expectation of a packet arriving with a declaration of war, England against France.

Orders have been sent from an American agent in China, for building a ship of 800 tons, for that trade.

WORCESTER, July 17.

At New Haven, on the 4th instant, was a very large procession, similar to that in Boston, Portsmouth, and other capital towns: among others who walked in procession, were schoolmasters following their scholars, who amounted in number to about 200, all carrying the various books which they were reading, from the New England primer, to the works of Virgil and Homer.

NEWPORT, (Rhode Island) July 16

It is expected that the general assembly of this state, will soon be speedily convened in order to appoint a convention.

A correspondent observes, that this is a favorable period for restoring harmony and union to this state, by burying the spirit of party, obliterating from the mind each animosities, and adopting the proposed constitution; we may rise like the Phœnix from her ashes, to greater glory and honor. Let us be united to put away old things, that all things may become new.

We are informed that the town of Providence have manufactured 100,000 yards of cloth more this last year, than for any period since they came, which at a moderate computation is worth 20,000 dollars, a noble annual for industry.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

In the convention of this state, on Wednesday last the 16th instant, the hon. judge Hobart, seconded by his worship the mayor of New York, made the following motion, after having prefaced it with an excellent speech:

"Whereas since the time of electing delegates to this convention assembled, the constitution submitted to their consideration hath been so far ratified as to become a system of government for ten of the United States, and the necessary measures are now pursuing for organizing and carrying the same into operation. And whereas at the time of said election the citizens of divers parts of this state were opposed to certain articles of the said constitution. And whereas from the important change which has since the meeting of this convention, taken place to the satisfaction of public view, it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the said delegates, to know fully the sentiments of their constituents on a subject so interesting to them, and which may so deeply affect the public prosperity:

Therefore, Resolved, That this convention do adjourn until the [illegible] next, then to meet at [illegible]

This motion engaged the attention of the house all that day.

The next day [Thursday] previous to taking the question on this motion, Mr. Hamilton made another display of those great abilities for which he is justly distinguished; he was powerful in his reasoning, and so persuasively eloquent and pathetic, that he drew tears from most of the audience.

When he sat down, the question was called for, when there appeared a majority of 18 against the motion.

On Sunday the 6th instant arrived at Boston, the brig expedition, captain Cole, in 43 days from Cadiz. Captain Cole advises, that the Russian fleet which had been equipped for the Mediterranean sea arrived in England some time before he left Spain, but would not, it was said, proceed to that sea until towards August; the number of sail composing the Russian squadron could not be ascertained but was supposed to be as numerous as that of the Spanish armada, which was out on a cruize off Cape St. Vicent's, and consisted of 12 sail of the line: that the Spaniards had demanded of the Russians their business in the Mediterranean, who returned for answer, that matters of their own concern engaged their attention in that sea.

Captain Cole also informs, that the difference between the British and Moors in all probability would soon be accommodated, and that the English merchant ships which were bound up the straights and which had put into the ports of Spain, in consequence of the rupture, had departed and sailed for the places of their destination, without fear of being molested by the Moors, though a fleet belonging to the emperor was then out. But one Algerine cruiser was in those seas, and no American vessel was heard to have been captured when captain Cole sailed.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

On Sunday last, about 4 o'clock, P.M. came on the most violent gust of wind and rain ever experienced here, while the livid lightning, and loud peals of Thunder heightened the awfully majestic scene. The low roofed cot of the humble poor could not elude the lightning's forked dart, a fatal flash, conducted by the chimney, entered the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Mentz, near the Causeway, leading to Fell's Point, an honest industrious citizen, and in one moment, transformed his venerable wife Elizabeth, his blooming daughter Pamela, and his industrious boy John, to pale lifeless corpses! A boy about eight years old, and his infant brother were the only persons in the house who were spared; the former received a severe shock; but recovering [illegible] and offering the [illegible] immediately gave the alarm to the neighbours, who became the first witnesses of the scene the most melancholy and affecting that imagination can picture. It may prove a useful caution here to mention, that the unfortunate sufferers were all situated near the chimney. The unhappy husband and father of this devoted family is now absent, toiling for the subsistence of that wife, and those children, who no longer require his honest exertions.

"O yet, whose hours in joy and trim advance,
Whose spirits to the song of gladness dance,
Whose flowery vales in endless view survey,
Glittering in beams of visionary day,
O! yet, while fate delays th' impending woe,
Be rous'd to thought, anticipate the blow:
Lest, like the lightning's glance, the sudden ill
Flash to confound, and penetrate to kill."

Considerable damage hath been sustained by the storm in various quarters of the town. The roofs were torn from several buildings by the fury of contending winds, and many trees blown down. It is feared the shipping and boats in the bay have suffered by this war of elements, as several boats in the harbour were overset, and the people with difficulty escaped drowning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

The great Regiomontanus in the year 1475 prophesied thus:

"When fifteen hundred years and eighty eight
From our Redeemer's birth shall be expired,
Then comes the time which fathers mankind affright,
The time of danger not by them desir'd;
For in that year suppose the world change not,
Kingdoms and states and empires then shall change;
If sea and land remain, it shall not be forgot,
That men of all fear the foe's new and strange."

In that remarkable year, Poland had three kings successively elected, while the fourth was yet unburied; Maximilian the emperor was taken prisoner, his army overthrown, and many thousands of men, women and children taken captives by the Turks. Swetia was all on fire with tumults, and lost certain places of strength to the Muscovite. The Muscovite himself ran mad. Frederick II. king of Denmark died. England obtained a glorious victory over the Spanish armada: the Spaniards lost never so ships, and about as many men. In France, the barricades of Paris; the flight of the king from thence; the slaughter of the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal of Lorrain; the death of the queen's mother, and the overthrow which the king of Navarre gave to duke Mercury, with the poisoning of the prince of Conde, are part of the subject of this years calamities.

The bishop of Rodez, in his life of Henry the Great, says thus; "Now began the wonderful year 1588; terrible prodigies united throughout Europe; in France were great earthquakes along the Loire, and likewise in Normandy. The sea was six weeks together disturbed with continual tempests, which seemed to confound both heaven and earth; in the air appeared divers phantasms of fire: and on January 24, Paris was covered with so horrible a darkness, that objects were scarce visible."

In the year 1588, besides many other remarkable things, the Revolution happened in England.

The year 1788 has begun with events of the most interesting nature. The African slave trade is likely to receive a deadly blow in Great Britain.

The parliaments of France have claimed, and will probably recover, their ancient privileges. The Russians have begun a war, which may end in the destruction of Turkish power, and of the Mohamidan imposture in religion. The United States have formed and perhaps (by this time) adopted a government, which will secure and perpetuate her liberties we hope, to the end of time. And lastly, the king of France has not only extended the blessings of a toleration to all religious sects, in every part of his dominions, but opened the doors of power and office to them. Happy era in human affairs, when reason and religion united their influence in the government of the different nations of the world!

Pittsburgh, August 2.

Sunday evening last arrived here from the Falls of Muskingum, Mr. Samuel Duncan, by the information which he brings, we are enabled to add to the account contained in our last, that two Indians were killed in the attack, and two wounded, and a few days after six more were taken prisoners, and are now safely lodged at Fort Harmar, where Mr. David Duncan is served with the provisions, stores, &c. The party which attacked them were supposed to be about 30 in number.

By recent accounts from Fayetteley, we learn, that James Girty, well known for the many murders he has committed on the hapless inhabitants of this country, is apprehended and committed to jail.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 5.

"The committee appointed by Congress to begin the organization of the new government, have brought in a report, fixing the time, &c, for chusing the electors for a choice of president, and fixing on Philadelphia for the Congress to sit in."

THE MAN of lively, but unequal parts in conversation.

A GLARING light fatigues and hurts the eye!
In lifeless shade we nothing can descry.
Avoid extremes: an universal rule!
Though rarely understood by any fool.
Incessant laughter wearys me: but then,
I tire alike of dull and gloomy men.
Your gloomy men, who frown at harmless glee,
Were never made, my friend, for you or me.
Yet still, 'twere better to be sometimes dull,
Than of smart things to seem for ever full.
A clever fellow—He who counts that name,
Of solid sense will scarce ensure the fame.
Good humour, ease and just remark between,
In conversation form the happy mean.

AS there remains in the hands of the subscribers a number of stray creatures, which have been advertised according to law, and no owners appearing for the same, they will, therefore, be sold at public vendue, at Greensburgh, on Tuesday the 5th day of August next, where attendance will be given by

CHRISTOPHER TRUBEY,
JAMES CUTHBERT.

Greensburgh, July 26, 1788.

It is now under the contemplation of government we are well informed, to repeal or regulate the penal statutes of this country still in force against the Catholics, in order to restore them from alienship, and give them the rights and privileges of freeborn Englishmen, in conformity to what has been done, and is still doing, through Europe, in favor of general toleration.

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NEWPORT, (Rhode Island) July 18

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A correspondent observes, that this is a favorable period for restoring harmony and union to this state, by burying the spirit of party, obliterating from the mind past animosities, and adopting the proposed constitution; we may rise like the Phœnix from her ashes, to greater glory and honor. But we must be united to put away old things, that all things may become new.

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NEW-YORK, July 21.

In the convention of this state, on Wednesday last the 16th instant, the hon. John Jay, esq. president, addressed the house of assembly of New York, under the following [illegible] and concluded it with an excellent speech:

"Whereas since the time of electing the delegates to this convention assembled, the constitution submitted to their consideration hath been laid before congress, and by them transmitted to the several legislatures, to become a system of government for the United States, and the necessary measures are now preparing for organizing and carrying the same into operation. And whereas amendments to the said constitution have been proposed by the said convention, and the citizens of divers parts of this state have opposed the same, and to obtain articles of the said constitution. And whereas from the importance with which the subject of the meeting of this convention, and the proposed alteration of public [illegible] this convention deem it their indispensable duty to give to the [illegible] delegates [illegible] fully the sentiments of their constituents on a subject connected with the [illegible] and which may so deeply affect the public peace and tranquility:

Therefore, Resolved, That this convention do adjourn until the [illegible] next, then to meet at [illegible]

This motion engaged the attention of the house all that day.

The next day [Thursday] previous to taking the question thereon, Mr. Hamilton made another display of those great abilities for which he is justly distinguished; he was powerful in his reasoning, and so persuasively eloquent and pathetic, that he drew tears from most of the audience.

When he sat down, the question was called for, when there appeared a majority of 18 against the motion.

On Sunday the 6th instant arrived at Boston, the brig Expedition, captain Cole, in 43 days from Cadiz. Captain Cole advises, that the Russian fleet which had been equipped for the Mediterranean sea arrived in England some time before he left Spain, but would not, it was said, proceed to that sea until towards August; the number of sail composing the Russian squadron could not be ascertained but was supposed to be as numerous as that of the Spanish armada, which was out on a cruize off Cape St. Vincent's, and consisted of 12 sail of the line; that the Spaniards had demanded of the Russians their business in the Mediterranean, who returned for answer, that matters of their own concern engaged their attention in that sea.

Captain Cole also informs, that the difference between the British and Moors in all probability would soon be accommodated, and that the English merchant ships which were bound up the straights and which had put into the ports of Spain, in consequence of the rupture, had departed and sailed for the places of their destination, without fear of being molested by the Moors, though a fleet belonging to the emperor was then out. But one Algerine cruiser was up those seas, and no American vessel was heard to have been captured when captain Cole sailed.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

On Sunday last, about 4 o'clock, P. M. came on the most violent gust of wind and rain ever experienced here, while the livid lightning, and loud peals of thunder heightened the awfully majestic scene. The low roofed cot of the humble poor could not elude the lightning's forked dart, a fatal guide, conducted by the chimney, entered the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Mentz, near the Causeway, leading to Fell's Point, an honest industrious citizen, and in one moment, transformed his venerable [illegible] Barb, his blooming daughter Pamela, and his [illegible] boy John, to pale lifeless corpses! A boy about eighty years old, and his infant brother were the only persons in the house who were spared; the former received a severe shock; but recovering [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] relatives, immediately gave the alarm to the neighbours, who became the first witnesses of the scene the most melancholy and affecting that imagination can picture. It may prove a useful caution here to mention, that the unfortunate sufferers were all seated near the chimney. The unhappy husband and father of this devoted family is now absent, toiling for the subsistence of that wife, and those children, who no longer reap the fruit of his laborious exertions.

"O yet whole hours in pomp and triumph advance,
Whose sports to the fong of gladness dance,
Who see fair views in endless view survey,
Glitt'ring in beams of visionary day,
O! yet, while fate delays th' impending woe,
Be taught, anticipate the blow:
Left, like the lightning's glance, the sudden ill
Flash to confound, and penetrate to kill."

Considerable damage hath been sustained by the storm in various quarters of the town. The roofs were torn from several buildings by the fury of contending winds, and many trees blown down. It is feared the shipping and boats in the bay have suffered by this war of elements, as several boats in the harbour were observed, and the people with difficulty escaped drowning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

The great Regiomontanus in the year 1475 prophesied thus:

"When fifteen hundred years and eighty eight
From our Redeemer's birth shall be expired,
Then across the time which fastmen kind affright,
The fiercest danger lotty them descried;
For in that year (supposed the world change not,
Kingdoms and states and empires trend all change)
If Jew and Gentile remain, it shall not be long."

[illegible] remarkable year, Persia had three kings [illegible] this, while the fourth was peaceably [illegible] Mexico the emperor [illegible] prophesy, [illegible] many thousands of his women and children [illegible] by the Portuguese was also [illegible] and lost certain [illegible] strength of the Moluccas. The [illegible] Sweden [illegible] Frederick II. king of Denmark died. England obtained a glorious victory over the Spanish armada: the Spaniards lost never so large, and about as great, in France, the barricades of Paris; the flight of the king from there; the slaughter of the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal of Lorraine; the death of the queen's mother, and the overthrow which the king of Navarre gave to duke Mercury, with the poisoning of the prince of Conde, are part of the subject of this years calamities."

The bishop of Rodez, in his life of Henry the Great, says thus; "Now began the wonderful year 1588; terrible prodigies rattled throughout Europe: in France were great earthquakes in the Poitou, and likewise in Normandy. The fields were [illegible] weeks together disturbed with continual tempests, which seemed to confound both heaven and earth: in the air appeared divers printings of fire: and on January 24, Paris was covered with so horrible a darkness, that objects were inconceivable.

In the year 1588, besides many other remarkable things, the Revolution happened in England.

The year 1788 has been pregnant with events of the most interesting nature. The African slave trade is likely to receive a deadly blow in Great Britain.

The parliaments of France have claimed, and will probably recover, their ancient privileges. The Russians have begun a war, which may end in the destruction of Turkish power, and of the Mahometan Imposture in religion. The United States have formed and perhaps (by this time) adopted a government, which will secure and perpetuate her liberties we hope, to the end of time. And lastly, the king of France has not only extended the blessings of religious toleration to all religious sects, in every part of his dominions, but opened the doors of power and office to them. Happy are the human affairs when reason and religion unite their influence in the government of the different nations of the world!

Pittsburgh, August 2,

Sunday evening last arrived here from the Falls of Muskingum, Mr. Samuel Duncan, by the information which he brings, we are enabled to add to the account contained in our last, that two Indians were killed in the attack, and two wounded, and a few days after six more were taken prisoners, and are now safely lodged at Fort Harmar, where Mr. David Duncan is armed with the provisions, stores, &c. The party who attacked them were supposed to be about 40 in number.

By recent accounts from Shrewsbury, we learn, that James Gray, well known for the many murders he has committed on the Ohio, is apprehended in this country, is apprehended and committed to jail.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 5.

"The committee appointed by Congress to begin the organization of the new government, have brought in a report, fixing the time, &c. for chusing the electors for a choice of president, and fixing on Philadelphia for the Congress to sit in."

The Man of lively, but unequal parts in conversation.

A GLARING light fatigues and hurts the eye!
In Belvidera shadows nothing can decay.
Avoid extremes: for universal strife!
Though rarely understood by any fool.
Incessant laughter may ruin: but then,
I'll rival all the dull sedate of my men.
Your gloomy men, who frown with harmless glee,
Were never made, my friend, for you or me.
Yet still 'twere better to be sometimes dull,
Than of insult things to learn for ever full.
A clever fellow [illegible] who cannot [illegible] name,
Of solid sense will [illegible] ensure the fame.
Good humour, wit, and [illegible] between,
In conversation form the happy mean.

AS there remains in the hands of the [illegible] to be [illegible] of [illegible] creditors, which have been [illegible] to [illegible], and no [illegible] appear to receive the same, they will, [illegible] be [illegible] [illegible]

CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM.

Greensburgh, July 26, 1788.

28d March, 1788.

JANE DEE, widow, enters a caveat against accepting a survey, and granting a patent to James Brison for a tract of land in Westmoreland county, alledging that she has a right by virtue of a location granted to William Allen the first day of the lottery, the 3d day of April, 1769.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

John Lukens, Esq; Survr. Genl.

Copy.

21st April, 1788.

The first Monday in June next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties in this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

Copy.

4th June, 1788.

It appearing to the board of property that James Brison had not given sufficient notice. I do therefore hereby appoint the first Monday in September next for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat they having at least thirty days notice.

David Kennedy, Sec'y Ld. Office.

The subscriber being in consequence of the above caveat prevented from getting a patent for a tract of land for which he hath a warrant and survey, and not being able to give personal notice to Jane Dee, as is above required, inasmuch as he neither knows who she is or where she lives; takes this method of giving public notice of the time and place appointed by the honorable the board of property of Pennsylvania, for a hearing of the parties on that caveat.

JAMES BRISON.

June 23, 1788.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a bay mare, 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a small star and stroke down the face, branded on the near buttock with a stirrup. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to Patch's ferry, or to captain O'Hara, shall receive Four Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

July 2, 1788.

RAN away from Greensburgh, the 10th of June, a negro Man, about 45 years of age, lost some of his foree teeth. It is thought he will either go to the Indians or down the river. Whoever secures said negro, and brings him to Greensburgh goal, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

July 2, 1788.

TO BE SOLD.

A Tract of Land situate on the waters of Miller's run in the county of Washington, containing 171 acres and 107 perches, and allowance, bounded by lands of Matthew Atcheson, William Black, David M'Rory, and David Reed Part payment will be taken in produce, and time given for part of the purchase money. Apply to the subscriber at the new mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

July 3, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Washington county, on the 16th of May last, a grey Horse, about 13 hands high, paces, trots and canters, mark. on the near buttock R B but the mark is scarcely perceivable The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away,

June 25, 1788. DANL. SHAWHAN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living three miles up the river from Red Stone, Old Fort, about the 15th of May last, two mares and a yearling colt; one is a bay about 9 or 10 years old, lame in her off hind foot, the colt is sucking her, branded with I W, but it is very dull. The other is a chesnut sorrel, with a star in the forehead, she is lame in the near shoulder, and about 11 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL MILLER.

Fayette county, 28th June, 1788.

N. B. The bay mare has a bell stamped with R. Brown.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Washington county. For particulars Apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonsburgh, on Chartiers creek.

DANIEL ELLIOTT, at his Saw mill one mile below the point from Pittsburgh, will saw boards on shares, or give a generous price for rafts of saw logs bro't down the rivers to the mouth of the creek, and will rent on very easy terms, on the bank of the river and creek, a convenient spot of ground for a boat yard and store house. May 28, 1788.

I hereby caution all persons from trusting on my account, Margaret Huss, otherwise Jacob, my wife, she behaving in a very unbecoming manner, by absenting herself from my bed, and taking up with one Richard Millen. Given under my hand at Fort M'Intosh, the 31st of June 1788.

his
Christian † Jacob
mark.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his hatting shop in Mercersburgh, a general assortment of coarse and fine hats, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce, and gives a generous price for good wool, peltry, &c.

JOHN M'MURDY.

Mercersburgh, May 1, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of Peter Ankeney, in Bedford county, Milford township, a white and red spotted COW, with both horns bored, and a halfpenny cut under the left ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. June 12.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons who have mortgaged their estates to the Trustees of the General Loan Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that their payments were due on the first day of November last; therefore, all those persons who are now found delinquent, will be proceeded against as the law directs, unless payments are made immediately.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER,]
ROBERT SMITH,] Trustees.
ROWLAND EVANS,]

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788.

N. B. The Loan Office is now kept in the State house up stairs, Philadelphia.

Simon Fishbaugh,

FACTOR, STOCK and EXCHEQUER BROKER.

BUYS and sells on commission, bills of exchange on Europe and the West-Indies, bank stocks, stocks of the United States of America; such as the different denominations of public securities (called final settlement certificates) and the different emissions of paper money, emitted since July 1775, and such as bears any discount or depreciation from its nominal value.

Money borrowed and lent to any amount, on deposits sufficient for the punctual re-payment, or on deposit of any kind of final settlement certificates or public securities of the United States at their full value.

Keeps an office for the purchase and sale, barter and exchanging real estates, groundrents, &c. for approved notes and bonds or mortgages, so as to accommodate buyers and sellers. In some cases gives a very considerable credit on the sale of real estates. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds and warrants, powers of attorney, or any other kind of instruments of writing.

Procures freight for vessels on a short notice, and hires vessels on charter.

Supplies country people and others with the exact sums of shilling state money of the year 1781, or the emission of 1785, and funded certificates receivable at the land office of Pennsylvania, for lands to obtain patents, taken up from the proprietors before the year 1776, or certificates for payment of lands now taking up, as also certificates for the payment of lots in the reserved tracts of the state of Pennsylvania, on the most moderate terms of any, the different species of paper money and certificates exchanged for a small discount so as to accommodate strangers and others; Pennsylvania, New-York, and Maryland interest dollar money bought.

Country people living at a distance and coming in this city with quantities of their produce; such as wheat, hemp, flour, corn, beef, pork, butter, fur and tobacco, &c. &c. will be informed of the highest prices, and conducted to the safe purchasers and true dealers for the ready disposal of their produce, either in exchange of goods or cash, on a reasonable commission.

The subscriber, by a punctual attention to the several duties which he undertakes, and a scrupulous regard to the interest of his employers, expects to merit the confidence of those who may from time to time have occasion for his services, in any or all of the above branches, on application to him at his office. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

*** Accommodations are provided for the reception of produce, and all kinds of goods stored, free of all charges, if sold within three months from the time.

Office of Exchange, in Fifth street, five doors above Market-street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1788.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Hector Lithgow, who, in or about the year 1764, served as a private in his Britannic majesty's 77th regiment, then quartered at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, left that place for Great Britain, and proceeded in the same capacity to the East Indies, where he died in the year 1784, possessed of a considerable property, and by his last will and testament bequeathed the same to John & Hugh Lithgow, his two sons, who were born in the said town of Halifax, and lately resided there, and also Frances Sweeting, their mother: This is therefore to notify the said John and Hugh Lithgow and Frances Sweeting, or any of them, that satisfactory information of the whole transaction may be received, at Halifax, by applying to Messrs. Brymer and Feither; at New York to Thomas Pope, esq. at Philadelphia to Archibald Gay, Letitia court.

Any who may have it in their power to give satisfactory information with respect to the above persons, or any of them, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

*** The printers in the West India islands, and the states of America, are desired to insert the above advertisement, and the charge of the same will be defrayed by transmitting accounts to either of the above gentlemen.